Clause 5 of Rule 19 of the Legislative Council Rules lays down that the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved. A resolution which has the effect of calling in question the appointments made by His Highness is inadmissible, and there was no case of such a resolution being permitted to be discussed since the Legislative Council in Cochin has been instituted. I must hold that this condition has not been satisfied in the present case. I am also of opinion that there is no urgency in regard to the subject-matter of the motion.

For all the foregoing reasons, I hold this motion not in order, and I am, therefore, unable to give my consent to the motion being made.

(*The motion was ruled out of order*).

2. Ernakulam water supply.

President.—I have since received an adjournment motion with regard to a matter of urgent public importance. Mr. Kannan Nayar seeks permission to make the motion. The motion proposed to be discussed reads thus:—

"*The extreme hardship to which the people of the Ernakulam Town is subjected owing to the introduction of the intermittent system of supplying drinking water recently, the time of introduction of the system being the beginning of the hottest months of the year and the time of non-supply being the hottest part of the day.*"

It appears this motion relates to a matter of urgent public importance. So I would give my consent. But I would like to know whether the mover has the leave of the Council. I see no objection. Then the motion may be made. Will you be ready for discussion at 3-30 p. m. to-day?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have not got the papers. I must get the figures from Trichur. If it is only a discussion on general points, I have no objection.

President.—The motion is allowed. The motion will be taken up for discussion at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

The Cochin Municipal Regulation Amendment Bill.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I move that the Bill to amend the Cochin Municipal Regulation be taken up and passed.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I second it.

(*Question put and agreed to.*)

The Cochin Kuri Bill.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I rise to a point of order whether the Secretary is right in placing on the agenda, the Bill for which notice was not given by the Member in charge of the Bill under Rule 30.

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President.—The point of order is—if no notice was given, why was this placed in the agenda?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Under Rule 30, one month's notice is to be given. For all the others, under Standing Order 19, only 6 days' notice is necessary.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—According to Rule 31, when the motion for leave to introduce a Bill is passed, that Bill is to be published in the Gazette. Then, under Standing Order 31, at *any* time after the Bill is thus published, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it. As a rule, I never used to receive notices for motions for the introduction of Bills. As usual, all these Bills, for which leave to introduce was given, were published in the Gazette; they were balloted, and automatically, they come in the agenda. This Bill was included in the Provisional List of Business sent to the Member and also in the agenda. Before balloting or up till now he has not said that he was not proposing to introduce his Bill.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—You have got notice for the other two Bills standing in my name and not for this. The difficulty is, I wanted some information from the Government. My questions are not answered, and so, I did not give notice to introduce this Bill. I am waiting for the answers.

President.—You have given notice for all the other Bills.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I said as a rule. I must request for a ruling on this point—that only those Bills to introduce which notice has been given need be balloted or included in the agenda. Unless the notice is received, it will not be balloted. Six days' notice is not sufficient as the ballot is to be held 6 days before the meeting.

Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—The Member in charge of the Bill has the right to introduce his Bill at any time. There is an express provision in Rule 30 that in connection with leave to introduce a Bill notice must be given. This is a motion to introduce a Bill. He must give only 6 days' notice

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—What about balloting? It should be done before 6 days. We have to include it in the Provisional List and then to ballot it also.

President.—You must give more than six days' notice.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—That is the only solution. A ruling requiring notice for Bills for introduction may be given. It is only in this case that there is this trouble; only in the introduction of Bills, and not in any other matter. As a rule, all these Bills used to be balloted and then put in the agenda.

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President.—For the introduction of Bills notice must be given. If the notice is not given, the Bill will not be included in the agenda.

The Cochin Kole Cultivation Bill.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I move that the Cochin *Kole* Cultivation Bill be read in Council.

Mr. C. V. Kuriyan.—I second it.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—In order to give the Council an idea of what this *kole* cultivation is what I propose to do is to read a few extracts from the report of the Cochin *Kole* Committee and from the Cochin State Manual. "There are several fresh water lakes in the State of which the chief are the Enamakkal and the Manakkodi in the Trichur Taluk, the Muriyad in Mukundapuram and the Kattakampal in Talappalli. The first two are connected with each other, and have a combined area of over 25 square miles of which about 2½ square miles belong to the Malabar District. These two lakes, which are fed by the Karuvannur, Viyyur and Vadakkancheri rivers, channel out into the backwaters at two points —Enamakkal in the north and Chirakkal in the south—where bunds are put up to prevent the ingress of salt-water during the hot season. At the commencement of the hot weather, these lakes are drained by means of steam pumps and Persian wheels, and the whole bed is cultivated with paddy. The Muriyad lake, which is much smaller in extent than the above, is fed by several small streams, and its surplus waters flow into the Karuvannur river during the monsoon months. It is also cultivated in the same manner as the Enamakkal lake. The Kattakampal is a large irregular lake, of which only a small portion lies in Cochin territory, the rest being in the District of Malabar." The most important is the Trichur—Enamakkal lake which is over 16,000 acres in extent of which 1,500 acres belong to British Malabar and the rest to Cochin.

Mr. Logan has given a full description of the nature of *kole* cultivation.

Mr. Logan says:—

"This Enamakkal lake deserves notice, if only for the singular struggle of human industry against the forces of nature which the cultivation of its bed demands. From the subsidence of the floods of one year to the commencement of the following rains the space of time is barely sufficient for the garnering of a crop. At the close of the rains the water in the lake, which is protected from tidal influences by a masonry dam at Enamakkal, is drained off by ceaseless labour, day and night, with Persian wheels aided not unfrequently now-a-days by patent pumps driven by portable steam-engines, whose fires glow

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